DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel IX. ZATURDAG den 1sten DECEMBER, 1821. N. 48.

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgen uitgegeven by WILLIAM LEE, *Drukker voor Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.*

WY PAULUS ROELOFF CANTZ'LAAR, Ridder der orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Schoutbynacht in dienst van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, Gouverneur van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden, Bonaire en Aruba, en Opperbevelhebber van de Land en Zeemagt aldaar, &c. &c. &c.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien ofte hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

By ons ontvangen zynde het hieraan geannexeerde besluit van Z. M. van den 29st. Juny ll. No. 85, waarby het bestaande reglement op de behandeling der Korrespondentie van en op de Kolonien en verdere overzeesche Landen, met uitzondering van Groot-Brittanje, vastgesteld by Zyner Majesteits besluit van den 2den February 1818 No. 23, met eenige bepalingen wordt geamplieerd.

Zoo hebben wy goedgevonden en verstaan: aan het voorzeide besluit de noodige publiciteit te geven, zoo als geschiedt by deze, ten einde den inhoud daarvan aan allen en de eenen iegelyken, wien zulks zal mogen aangaan, te doen strekken tot informatie en narigt; luidende hetzelve als volgt:

29 Juny 1821, no. 85.

WY WILLEM, *by de gratie Gods*, KONING DER NEDERLANDEN, PRINS VAN ORANJE NASSAU, GROOT HERTOG VAN LUXEMBURG, ENZ. ENZ. ENZ.

Op de voordragt van Onzen Minister van Staat, belast met de generale directie der Ontvangsten, d. d. 6 Juny 1821, no. 85;

Gezien het advies van Onzen Minister voor het Publieke Onderwys, de Nationale Nyverheid en de Kolonien, van den 26sten Juny laatstleden, no 485;

Hebben goedgevonden en verstaan:

Het reglement op de behandeling der korrespondentie van- en op de Kolonien en verdere Overzeesche Landen (met uitzondering van Groot Brittanje), gearresteerd by Ons besluit van den 2den February 1818, no. 23, te amplieren met de navolgende bepalingen:

Art. 1.—De brieven uit het Ryk voor de Kolonien en Overzeesche Landen, omschreven by art. 1 en 2 van het gemelde reglement, zullen, behalve op de in art. 4 van hetzelve reglement genoemde Postkantoren *Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerpen* en *Ostende*, mede worden verzameld en geëxpedieerd op de *Postkantoren aan den Helder* en *te Vlissingen*, en zulks op gelyken voet en wyze als ten aanzien der voorzeide Kantoren is vastgesteld.

Art. 2.—En zal eene moderatie van port worden toegestaan voor de nieuwspapieren, periodieke en andere gedrukte werken, gaande naar of komende van de gemelde Kolonien en Overzeesche Landen, mits de verzending daarvan geschiede onder smalle kruisbanden; ten einde blyke dat daaronder geene brieven zyn gesloten.

Art. 3.—De voorzeide gemodereerde tax zal worden geregeld als volgt:

By de aankomst hier te Lande uit alle de Kolonien en Overzeesche Landen, *zonder onderscheid*, voor elk pakje, bevattende minder dan *vyf* vellen druks, *veertig cents* en voor elk vel meer *tien cents*.

By de aankomst uit dit land in de *Nederlandsche Kolonien*, gelyke tax.

Ingeval van frankeering by de afzending in de *Nederlandsche Kolonien*, of ook in dit Ryk, voor de drukwerken bestemd naar de *Nederlandsche Kolonien*, zal het vooraf te betalen port op denzelfden voet worden berekend en het woord *franco* op de pakjes moeten worden gesteld, waarna deze verzendingen aan geene port betaling ter plaatse van aankomst onderhevig zullen zyn.

Art. 4.—Even gelyk de brieven bestemd naar *vreemde Kolonien* en *overzeesche Landen*, zoo zullen ook de gedrukte werken, gelyke bestemming hebbende, niet anders ter verzending aan de postkantoren kunnen worden aangenomen dan tegen eene *gedwongen frankeering*; en zal deze frankeering worden berekend op de helft der tax hier boven by art. 3 bepaald, mits de pakjes deze drukwerken bevattende, mede voorzien zyn van smalle kruisbanden.

Art. 5.—Voor elk pakje nieuwsbladen of gedrukte werken, zonder onderscheid, nopens het aantal der daarin besloten vellen, zal aan de kapiteins der schepen waarmede dezelve binnen dit Ryk, of wel van daar in de *Nederlandsche Kolonien* worden aangebragt, gelyke premie worden uitbetaald als by het bovengemelde reglement voor de brieven is vastgesteld.

En zal afschrift dezer worden gezonden aan den Minister voor het Publieke Onderwys, de Nationale Nyverheid en de Kolonien, als mede aan den Minister van Staat, belast met de generale directie der Ontvangsten, respectivelyk ten fine van executie, en voorts hiervan kennis gegeven aan Onze Ministers van Financien en voor de Marine, mitsgaders aan de Algemeene Rekenkamer, tot informatie.

Brussel, den 29sten Juny 1821.

(Geteekend) WILLEM.

Van wege den Koning,

(Get.) J. G. DE MEY VAN STREEFKERK.

Gedaan op Curaçao den 22sten November 1821, het achtste jaar van Z. M. regering.

(w. g.) CANTZ'LAAR.

Ter ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie,

(w. g.) W. W. DUYCKINCK, Gouv. Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam, en in de Willemstad den 24sten daaropvolgende.

(w. g.) W. W. DUYCKINCK, Gouv. Sec.

WY PAULUS ROELOFF CANTZ'LAAR, Ridder der Orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Schoutbynacht in dienst van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, Gouverneur van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden, Bonaire en Aruba, en Opperbevelhebber van de Land en Zeemagt aldaar, &c. &c. &c.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien ofte hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Nademaal sommige Kapers of Commissievaarders en andere gewapende vaartuigen niet hebben ontzien om zelfs Nederlandsche vaartuigen, aan Ingezetenen van deze Eilanden toebehoorende by en omtrent de kusten van dit en de onderhoorige Eilanden met ongehoorde stoutheid te vervolgen, belemmeren, nemen en opbrengen en zich tevens het plegen van verdere en verzwarende excessen te veroorloven.

En vermits dergelyke vexatien die tot de geheele vernietiging van den handel en de scheepvaart dezer Kolonien strekken, onbestaanbaar moeten geacht worden met de eer en waardigheid van de Nederlandsche Natie als eene onafhangelyke mogendheid.

Zoo is het dat wy, als Representant van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden in deze Kolonien, gevoelende de verpligting welke op ons berust om, zoo veel in ons is, de digniteit van de Nederlandsche Natie en van derzelver vlag, te handhaven; zoo mede om de commercie van deze Eilanden te beschermen en te beveiligen tegen allen ende eenen iegelyken die zoude willen ondernemen dezelve aanteranden en te benadeelen.

Hebben goedgevonden en verstaan te bepalen en te verordenen, zoo als hierby wordt bepaald en verordend.

1. Dat het aan geen Kaper of Commissievaarder of aan eenig dergelyk vaartuig, hoe ook genaamd, tot welke Mogendheid hetzelve ook zoude mogen behooren, geoorloofd zal zyn, om, op de wateren of op het grondgebied dezer Eilanden te hinderen of nemen eenig schip of vaartuig onder neutrale vlag en toebehoorende aan ingezetenen eener mogendheid of van Landen waarmede het Ryk der Nederlanden geen oorlog voert; veel minder nog eenig schip of vaartuig aan onderdanen van het opgemelde Ryk der Nederlanden toebehoorende en onder de Nederlandsche vlag varende; op pœne van te zullen worden gecondemneerd in eene boete van vyftien honderd Pezos van achten, indien de Kaper of Commissievaarder of het vaartuig hetwelk tegen het voorgaande verbod mogt hebben gehandeld, in eenige der Havens of Baayen dezer Eilanden, mogt gevonden, of anderzins door eenige van 'sRyks schepen uit hoofde der voorzeide overtreding aldaar mogt opgebragt worden; zullende de kaper of het vaartuig, welk schuldig bevonden wordt, zoo mede de bevelhebber daarvan, voor de opgemelde boete aansprakelyk en executabel zyn en de bevelhebber zoo lang gearresteerd blyven tot dat de voormelde boete zal zyn voldaan; terwyl de zoodanigen of de genen die van geene behoorlyke commissie of kwalificatie mogten zyn voorzien of welke zich in het belemmeren en nemen der bedoelde schepen en vaartuigen aan verdere excessen, mishandelingen of andere misdaden en verzwarende omstandigheden mogten hebben schuldig gemaakt, naar bevinding van zaken, overeenkomstig de bestaande wetten, zwaarder, aan den lyve of anderzins, zullen worden gestraft.

2. Dat onder de bepaling van de voorgaande afdeeling geenzins is begrepen zoodanige civile actie welke de eigenaar of belanghebbenden van het aangerande, aangehouden of genomen vaartuig, zal vermeenen hem of hun te competeren, wegens de onregtmatige handelwyze van den genen door welke de aanranding, aanhouding of neming mogt zyn gedaan; als wordende die actie hierby onverlet gelaten.

3. Dat alle Kapers of Commissievaarders en andere dergelyke vaartuigen welke het verbod by de eerste afdeeling uitgedrukt mogten hebben overtreden, zoo mede alle zoodanige by die afdeeling bedoelde vaartuigen, welke door dusdanige Kapers of Commissievaarders en andere vaartuigen mogten zyn genomen, wanneer dezelve door 'sRyks schepen worden ontmoet, zullen en moeten worden aangehouden en in deze Haven opgebragt; ten einde tegen de gemelde Kapers of Commissievaarders of andere dergelyke vaartuigen volgens de bepalingen van de meergemelde 1ste afdeeling, moge worden geprocedeerd, en de genomen vaartuigen wederom zouden kunnen worden vrygesteld en aan derzelver eigenaren terug gegeven, tegen vergoeding der kosten die op derzelver herneming mogten zyn gevallen.

4. Dat al mede geen kaper of Commissievaarder of eenig ander gewapend particulier vaartuig, hoe ook genaamd tot welke mogendheid dezelve zoude mogen behooren, zal vermogen deszelfs kruispost te houden op de wateren binnen de jurisdictie dezer Eilanden, veel minder zich op de kusten of in eenige der onbezet zynde baayen van dezelve op te houden, ten ware dat het geschiede om geledene schade te herstellen, in welk geval een zoodanig kaper of vaartuig, terstond na de herstelling der schade de bedoelde kusten of baayen zal moeten verlaten en zich buiten de jurisdictie dezer Eilanden begeven; op pœne van te verbeuren eene gelyke boete van vyftien honderd Pezos van achten, onder zoodanige verdere bepalingen, als in de eerste afdeeling hiervan zyn voorgeschreven.

5. Dat de boeten in de 1ste en 4de afdeeling vastgesteld in twee gelyke deelen zullen worden verdeeld, namelyk de eene helft voor de ekwipagie van zoodanig 'sRyks schip of andere wettige autoriteit, door welk de kaper of het vaartuig dat tegen de bepalingen van de voormelde twee afdeelingen mogt gehandeld hebben, zal

zyn aangehouden en opgebragt; en de andere helft ten behoeve van den Raad Fiscaal aan wien alle dusdanige aangehoudene kapers of vaartuigen en ook de pryzen van dezelve, welke krachtens de eerste afdeeling dezen mogten zyn terug genomen, by derzelver aankomst in deze haven moeten worden overgeleverd, om tegen of omtrent dezelve zoodanig te procederen en te handelen, als in goede justitie zal behooren.

Gedaan op Curaçao den 22sten November 1821, het achtste jaar van Z. M. regering.
(w. g.) CANTZ'LAAR.

Ter ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie,
(w. g.) W. W. DUYCKINCK, Gouv. Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam, en in de Willemstad dato ut-supra.
(w. g.) W. W. DUYCKINCK, Gouv. Sec.

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 30sten Nov. 1821.

DE ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk ge qualificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Broden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als:

De Fransche Broden 15, en
De Ronde Broden 16 oncen.

Op pœne als by publicatie is gestatuceerd.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,
SALOMON BULTE, Eerste Klerk.

Den 30sten November 1821.

ADVERTISSEMENT.

DE ondergeteekende geeft by deze kennis aan het geëerde Publiek, dat hy de toestemming van Z. E. den Gouverneur, &c. &c. en van den Edelen Achtbaren Raad van Politie heeft verkregen om eene Lotery optergten Het plan te laat ingeleverd zynde, kan in dit nummer niet worden geplaatst maar zal in het volgende worden opgegeven.

S. S. DELVALLE.

Den 30sten November 1821.

PRESENTEREN Mejufvrouwen Ribca van Isaac Senior, en Rachel van Isaac Senior, en de Heer Is. Senior jr. (met en benevens de uitlandige Heer Abraham Haim Senior,) als by codicil aangestelde Executricen en Executeuren over den Boedel en Nalatenschap van wylen den Heer Isaac Ab. Senior:—aan de Meestbiedende by Publieke opveilingen te verkopen:—

Een Huis staande en gelegen alhier in de Willemstad, onder de 1ste Wyk N. 66.

Een ditto staande en gelegen alhier in de Willemstad, onder de 2de Wyk No. 147.

Een ditto staande en gelegen alhier in de Willemstad, onder de 2de Wyk No. 148.—als mede Eenige Slaven, Goud en Zilver werk, Meubelen &c.

Die daarin gading hebben, komen op Woensdag den 12den December 1821 voormiddags om 10 uren ten Woonhuise van wylen de Heer Isaac van Abm. Senior; in de Jodestraat:—aan horen de Conditien en doen hun profyt.

NB. De genen die zich met de koop konditien der effecten bekend willen maken, konnen hun vervoegen voor den verkoop dag by de bovengemelde Executeuren.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard sedert onze laatste

INGEKLAARD—NOVEMBER.

24	golet	Maria, Jansen,	Spaansche kust
27.	——	Venus, Coudeville,	St. Domingo
	——	Las Hermanas, Everts,	Aruba
	brik	Mattewan, Scribner,	New York
	golet	Aurora, Lorseaid,	St. Thomas

UITGEKLAARD—NOVEMBER.

24.	bark	Fanny, De Haseth,	St. Domingo
	——	Merkuur, Walter,	St. Thomas
	——	Prudencia, Nogera,	Spaansche kust
	——	Industrie, Nicolaas,	Puerto Cabello
26.	golet	Jacoba, Craan,	St. Domingo
	——	Venus, Arends,	Spaansche kust
	——	Twee Zusters, Bareth,	ditto
	bark	Petrie, King,	St. Thomas
	golet	Alexandria, Coolman,	Aruba
	——	Dorothea, De Bret,	St. Eustatius
27.	——	*Maria*, Rosendal,	St. Domingo en St. Thomas
	brik	Louisa, Halck,	St. Domingo
28.	golet	*Maria*, Domingo,	St. Thomas

By eene aankomst van St. Thomas op Donderdag, ontvingen wy Couranten van Glasgow tot den 5den October. Het volgende zyn de belangrykste artikelen van derzelver inhoud:—

Men heeft in Spanje eene poging gedaan om eene krygsmagt by een te brengen, en dezelve een aanval in Frankryk te laten doen, ten einde aldaar eene revolutie te verwekken, en dat koningryk in eene republiek te veranderen. De Madridsche Couranten ontkennen deze daadzaak niet, maar beschouwen ze als harsenschimmen van personen welke door het heilige verbond gebezigd worden, doch misschien is dit eene uitvlugt om hunne eigene dwaasheden te verbergen.

De koning van Engeland verliet Londen op den 27sten September. Den volgenden dag scheepte Z. M. te Ramsgate in, en landde nog denzelfden namiddag te Calais, alwaar groote toebereidsels gemaakt waren om hem te ontvangen. Men verwachtte Z. M. den 1sten October te Brussel. Op zynen weg door het Fransche grondgebied werd hem de grootste eerbewyzen aangedaan, en hy werd overal met een vreugde gejuich ontvangen.

Eene pest koorts maakt noodlottige voortgangen te Barcelona, en aan de oostkust van Spanje. Zelfs heeft zy zich tot Marseille uitgestrekt.

Men zegt dat de Turksche troepen Moldavien en Walachien ontruimen, uithoofde dat Choczim en Ismail zeer versterkt en van een talryk garnizoen voorzien zyn. Men zegt ook dat tusschen deze beiden steden vier divisien van de Russische armee bevinden (100,000) sterk, en zes regimenten kozakken, welke gereed zyn om den veldtogt te openen. Oostenryk heeft aan de zyde van Oost Walachien en West Moldavien, eene krygsmagt van 80,000 mannen; 40,000 mannen aan de grenzen van Servien, en alle garnizoenen van Dalmatien zyn versterkt.

De brieven van Constantinopolen geven vreemde gronden voor de hoop die zy voeden dat de vrede met Rusland zal blyven stand houden, het leger van Witgenstein trekt op Moldavien alleen om den opstand te dempen. Straganof heeft van het Russische gouvernement bevel ontvangen om de Grieken als rebellen te beschouwen. De groot hertog Constantyn, de senaat, de geestelykheid, het leger en het volk zyn alleen voor den oorlog, en evenwel zal de vrede toch volgens deze brieven ongestoord blyven.

Er zyn geene vaartuigen deze week noch van La Guayra noch van Puerto Cabello alhier aangekomen, wy zyn zonder eenig verder berigt, aangaande de expeditie van Gen. Morales.

Een St. Thomas Courant van den 20sten ll. is ons ter hand gekomen.

Het Deensche fregat Diana, kapitein Krieger, en de oorlogs brik St. Jan, kapitein Lutken, kwamen op den 19den van Europa op dit eiland aan. Z. E. de Heer S. F. Wittingham, gouverneur van Dominika, ging naar Engeland ter scheep aan boord van de Britsche paket Manchester, welke St. Thomas den 20sten verliet. Voor het vertrek van Z. E. van Dominika, boden de inwoners van die kolonie de somma van 200 Guinies Z E. aan, als eene blyk van personeele achting en gehechtheid voor Z. E. met oogmerk om van deze som een degen of ander zilverwerk te koopen, welke Z. E. het beste zal behagen. Z. E. verkoos er voor de ster van de militaire order van St. Ferdinand te koopen, welke op de borst gedragen wordende, hem altyd aan de dankbaarheid van de inwoners van Dominika zal herinneren.

Door de brik Mattewan, Scribner, 14 dagen van New York, ontvingen wy ons geregeld paket van de Nationale Advokaat tot den 14den October.

Het is de Amerikaansche oorlogs brik Enterprize, kapt. Kearney gelukt om ter hoogste van de Kaap St. Antonio (de west punt van het eiland Cuba) eene vlooot van zeeroovers vaartuigen te nemen, bestaande uit vier schoeners en een bark, behalven de prys gemaakte vaartuigen was er een boot aan de bende beherende, welke trachte te ontvlugten. De pryzen zyn naar Charleston opgezonden, waar de ekwipagien teregt gesteld zullen worden. Het nemen van deze vrybuiters is van het grootst belang voor de handeldryvende wereld, en zal ter ontdekking van hunne beschermers en door wie zy uitgerust, zyn aller belangryke berigten geven.

De brik Abeona, Folger, is te New York met 27 dagen reis, aangekomen, en de brik Onslow, Snow, te Boston met 24 dagen, beide van dit eiland.

NEW YORK, 30STEN OCT.

Onze Markten.—De prys van het meel was Zaturdag in New York aan het dalen. Wy zyn geinformeerd geworden dat het superfyn meel aangeboden is geworden onder 8 patienjes, zonder dat er zich koopers aanboden.

Te Philadelphia werd op dezelven tyd het beste meel verkocht voor 7 50, en de wyt werd aangeboden 1 50, en 1 60.

Te Boston word het meel verkocht Vrydag 6 75, het koorn 70 cents, en de rogge 68 cents

Op denzelfden dag werd te Albany de wyt verkocht voor 14 6, en op Zaturdag morgen werd het meel verkocht tegen 2 het schepel.

De Schipper van de bark Groot Kwartier, *Sanches Andreas*, welke op zulk eene barbaarsche wyze door het scheepsvolk van de Spaansche kaper Centella behandeld is geworden, stierf te Klein Caraçao op Woensdag avond. Zyn dood is veroorzaakt, zoo men meldt, door de talryke wonden en kneuzingen welke hy by die gelegenheid ontving.

UIT DE HAARLEMSCHE COURANTEN.

De voornaamste gebeurtenissen in Europa voorgevallen in deze laatste tyden komen hierop neder:

In het midden der maand Juny rukte het Turksche leger, dat de magt van prins Ypsilanti verre overtrof, op het Grieksche leger aan; deze armee bestond meest uit ongeoefende soldaten, en geraakte weldra in wanorder; de heilige schaar bestaande uit 700 jongelingen, welke op de Universiteiten in Duitschland gestudeerd hadden en nu terug gekomen waren om de wapenen voor de zaak der vryheid op te vatten, bleven tegenstand bieden tegen de overgroote Turksche magt en vielen bynа allen als slagoffers hunner moed en vaderlandsliefde; dit verlies is onherstelbaar; zy waren het van Griekenland zyne verlichting en wetenschappelyken voortgang moest verwachten. Uit de Duitsche akkademien terug gekeerd zouden zy niet nagelaten hebben om de zeden van grootheid en beschaving door hun vaderland te verspreiden. De Grieken na dus aan alle kanten verslagen en uit een gejaagd te zyn, hebben zich in de bosschen verscholen of zyn op het Oostenryksche en Russische grondgebied gevlugt; prins Ypsilanti en andere Grieksche opperhoofden zyn dadelyk op bevel der Oostenryksche regering gearresteerd en in eene vesting opgesloten; Yourdake en anderen doen wanhopige uitvallen uit de bergen en brengen de Turken nog vele schade aan.

Akelig zyn de berigten der wreedheden die nog telkens door de Turken gepleegd worden, welke nu de handen ruim hebbende hun geliefkoost plan te volbrengen om het gansche christendom in Turksch Europa en Azia uit te roeyen. Uit alle steden en eilanden, zoo wel in Azia als Griekenland gaat de moord kreet op; men plaatst de Christenen ten getalle van 150 a 200 op vaartuigen en laatze zoo in zee zinken; van de 36 ryke familien die er in Constantinopel waren is er slechts eene overgebleven die in de gevangenis opgesloten is; de jonge dochters worden met een touw om den hals op de markten gebragt en der beestachtigheid der Janisaren ten prys gegeven; kinderen worden met de voeten aan boomen gehangen en langzaam gemarteld; de Pacha van Ibrail heeft eenige vaten tongen laten inzouten en naar Constantinopolen overzenden, welke de ongelukkigen uit den hals gerukt zyn. Men heeft ook vele duizende afgesneden neuzen en ooren ten gedenkteekens der overwinningen naar de hoofdstad opgezonden.

Uit Odessa schryft men dat aldaar de Christenen in woede op de Joodsche huisgezinnen aangevallen zyn, en dat deze oploop niet dan met groote moeite door de Russische regering gestuit is; het zyn namelyk de Israëlieten welke zich door de Turken laten omkoopen om de ongelukkige Christenen welke zich verscholen hebben weer op te speuren.

Deze Joden wien een gedeelte der plundering beloofd is, doen dus hun uiterste best om de ongelukkige Christenen, welke zich aan boord van vreemde schepen verbergen of op andere wyze zoeken te ontkomen, den Turken aantebrengen. Buiten dit lage verraad zouden er nog een groot getal slagtoffers ontkomen zyn. Uit deze endergelyke handelwyzen der Israëlieten is het geenzins te bevreemden, dat men in het vorige jaar door geheel Duitschland en andere streken van Europa vervolgingen tegen dit volk heeft aangegaan; die in deze tyden van godsdienstige verlichting niet plaats zouden gehad hebben.

Deze vreeselyke tooneelen van moord en verwoesting hebben door geheel Duitschland een kreet van afgryzen doen opgaan. Eenige professoren en andere particulieren aldaar hebben oproepingen gedaan om de Grieksche Christenen te ondersteunen; men wil genoodschappen daartoe oprigten, en vele aanbiedingen in geld en wapenen zyn daartoe reeds gedaan; ook zyn er vele personen gereed om zich als militairen by de Grieken te vervoegen. Doch buiten twyffel zullen deze maatregelen door den keizer van Oostenryk tegen gegaan worden, welke niet toelaat dat er eenigen bystand door zyne staten gezonden wordt. De Grieken hebben in een zeegevecht echter voordeel op de Turken behaald hebbende een Turksch linie schip verbrand en vele verdere schaden aan de vloot toegebragt.

Daar de Turksche regering aan de Barbarysche staten onderstand verzocht heeft, zoo maken deze zich gereed om hunne zeemagt by de Turken te voegen; ook heeft de Bacha van Egypte 12,000 mannen ter versterking van het Turksche leger gezonden. De Peloponesus benevens de meeste eilanden der Archipel waren evenwel nog in de magt der Grieken; doch deze zullen bezwyken moeten by het aanrukken van het Turksche leger; de inwoners dezer streken meldt men zyn als dan ter voornemen om zich inteschepen, en indien mogelyk naar Amerika een schuilplaats te zoeken.

De berigten uit Italien melden dat alle vaste steden in Napels en Sicilien nog steeds door de Oostenryksche troepen bezet blyven; de geheele Napolitaansche armee is ontbonden en alle officieren zyn met eene maand soldy afgedankt; Het plan om eene geheele nieuwe armee op te rigten die uit vreemde troepen zal bestaan, is goedgekeurd; men gaat nog steeds voort om personen die verdacht zyn deel aan de vorige revolutie gehad hebben op te hangen.

De koning van Pruissen heeft over alle universiteiten van zyn Ryk, commissarissen gesteld, die waken moeten dat de studerende jeugd geene verbintenissen vormen tegen de wettige regeringvorm, en zich ook geene zulke uitdrukkingen bezigen, zullende anders het geregtelyke onderzoek en geregtelyke straf zonder uit-

ttel met alle wettige gestrengheid uitgeoefend worden.

Brazilien gaat voor Portugal verloren even als reeds byna alle de Spaansche bezittingen in Amerika voor Spanje verloren zyn. De geest voor de onafhankelykheid is reeds te zeer doorgedrongen dat iets dien loop stuiten kan.—Reeds by het vertrek des konings van Rio Janeiro hadden er oproeringe bewegingen plaats; weinig tyds na zyn vertrek naar Portugal brak er eene revolutie uit waarby 'skonings zoon van zyn regentschap afgezet werd; deze tyding vindt men in de Europesche Couranten. Van den verderen voortgang dier omwenteling en dezelver doel ontbreeks ons de tydingen; het blykt evenwel dat dezelfs doel is, Brazilien tot eene onafhankelyke republiek te verklaren. Dat de vorderingen der patriotten zeer snel moeten geweest zyn blykt uit de laatst alhier ontvangene tydingen uit Amerika, welke melden dat het patriottische leger, van 9 tot 12,000 sterk op den 16den September; slechts 9 mylen van Pernambuco af was, en elk uur binnen die stad verwacht werd. Wy moeten dus besluiten uit dit berigt dat het geheele gedeelte van Brazilien van Rio Janeiro af tot Pernambuco toe reeds onafhankelyk moet wezen.

Montevideo is door de Portugeesche troepen ontruimd geworden; doch men meldt er niet by af den ooster oever van Rio de la Plata meer door de independenten bezet is De laatste tydingen uit Mexico te Nieuw York ontvangen zyn van den 17den Augustus; zy behelzen eene opgaaf der provintien en steden welke zien onafhankelyk verklaard hebben; en er blyft geene twyfel over of de Spanjaarden zollen welhaast dat gedeelte hunner bezittingen ook verloren hebben; en van alle hunne nyd uitgestrekte kolonien in Zuid Amerika, zal hun niets meer overblyven, dan de eilanden Cuba, Porto Rico en Spaansch St. Domingo.

TRANSLATION.

WE P. R. CANTZ'LAAR, Knight of the Order of the Netherlands' Lion, Rear-Admiral in the service of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Governor of Curaçao and its Dependencies, Bonaire and Aruba, and commander in Chief of the Land and Sea Forces at the places aforesaid, &c. &c. &c.

To all those whomsoever it may concern: greeting.

Whereas some privateers, or letters of marque, and other armed vessels, have regardlessly, and with unheard of temerity, pursued, harassed, overhauled and captured Dutch vessels belonging to the Inhabitants of this Island, near and upon this coast and its dependencies; and have further indulged in the perpetration of other gross excesses.

And, whereas, similar vexations, which may lead to the immediate dissolution of the commerce and navigation of these colonies, must be looked upon as derogatory to the honor and dignity of the nation of the Netherlands, as an independent power:

Therefore, We, as the Representative of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands in these colonies, aware of the obligation which rests upon us, to support, inasmuch as lies within our power the dignity of the nation of the Netherlands and its flag; likewise to protect and defend the commerce of these islands against all and every one who may dare to invade or injure the same, have found proper, and resolved to order and decree, as is hereby ordered and decreed:

1st.—That no privateer, letter of marque, or any other such vessel whatsoever, belonging to any power, shall be allowed within the waters and jurisdiction of these islands, to molest or take any vessel under neutral colours, belonging to the inhabitants of a power, or coming from places with which the kingdom of the Netherlands is not at war; much less to do so with vessels belonging to the inhabitants of the aforementioned kingdom of the Netherlands, and navigating under the Dutch flag, under no less a penalty than the sum of Fifteen Hundred Pieces of Eight, in case the privateer, letter of marque, or vessel acting in opposition to the above decree, shall be found in any of the ports or bays of these islands; or be carried into any of the same by any of His Majesty's vessels, in consequence of any infraction, as aforesaid; and the privateer, or vessel guilty of such infringement, as also her commander, shall be held responsible for the aforesaid fine; the latter to be kept in confinement until the same shall be paid: while such of these as are not provided with proper commissions or qualifications, and who, after having overhauled or captured any vessel specified as above, shall be found to have proceeded to the commission of further excesses, injuries, or any other acts of violence, shall, according to the nature of the case, and consistently with the existing laws, be liable to corporeal punishment or otherwise.

2d—That within the limits of the preceding article is by no means comprehended such civil action as the proprietor, or any one concerned in the vessel overhauled, detained, or captured, which he or they may consider themselves of right entitled to institute against the illegal proceedings of those by whom the overhauling, detention or capture is committed, which action is hereby left discretionary.

3d—That all privateers, letters of marque, or other vessels violating that part of the prohibition mentioned in the first article, as also all such vessels therein alluded to, taken by privateers, letters of marque or other vessels, on any of His Majesty's ships falling in with them, shall be detained and carried in this port, in order that such measures, as are laid down in the first article aforesaid, may be adopted against said privateers, letters of marque or other such vessels, and the recaptured vessels restored to their owners, by whom the expenses attending the recapture of the same shall be defrayed.

4th.—That no privateer, letter of marque, or any other armed private vessel whatsoever, belonging to any power, shall be allowed to cruize within the waters and jurisdiction of these islands, much less to come to anchor on any part of the coasts, or in any of the unguarded bays, except in case of distress to repair damages sustained; in which circumstances such privateer or vessel shall, after the necessary repair, forthwith leave said coasts or bays, and proceed beyond the jurisdiction of these islands, under an equal penalty of Fifteen Hundred Pieces of Eight, and under such restrictions as are provided for in the first article.

5th—That the fines instituted by the 1st and 4th articles shall be divided into two equal parts, namely—the one half for the crew of such of His Majesty's vessels, or any other legal authority, that may happen to fall in with, and carry into port the privateer or vessel acting contrary to the provisions of the two aforementioned articles; and the other half to the Counsellor Fiscal, to whom all such privateers or vessels, and likewise their prizes, which may be recaptured by virtue of the first article, shall be given over, to be by him proceeded and acted against in conformity to justice.

Done at Curaçao, the 22d November, 1821—the Eight Year of His Majesty's Reign.

(Signed) CANTZ'LAAR.

By command of His Excellency,

(Signed) W. W. DUICKINCK, Gov. Sec.

Published in Fort Amsterdam, and in William Town, dato ut supra.

(Signed) W. W. DUICKINCK, Gov. Sec.

Translated by me,

M. C. HENRIQUEZ,

Sworn Interpreter and Translator.

By an arrival from St. Thomas on Thursday we received Glasgow papers to the 5th October. The following are the principal items of intelligence they contain:—

An attempt had been made in Spain to organize a force in that country to make an inroad into France, and bring about a revolution and a republic in that kingdom The Madrid papers do not deny the facts, but endeavour to charge the attempt on the heads of men employed by the holy alliance This is a silly artifice to conceal from the world their own folly and wickedness.

The king of England left London on the 27th September. On the following day his majesty embarked at Ramsgate, and the same afternoon landed at Calais, where great preparations were made to receive him. His majesty was expected to reach Brussels on the 1st October. On his way through the French territory he was received with the greatest honors, and welcomed with the loudest acclamations.

Alderman Magnay has been elected to the office of Lord Mayor for the city of London for the ensuing year.

A pestilential fever is making fatal progress in Barcelona and the eastern parts of Spain. It has also made its appearance in Marseilles.

The Turkish troops are stated to be evacuating Moldavia and Walachia, in consequence of Choczim and Ismael being strongly fortified and garrisoned. Between the former and the latter it is said there are four divisions of the Russian army (100,000) and six regiments of Cossacks stationed, all ready and calling out to be led to battle. On the Austrian side, that power has 80,000 men on the frontiers of Eastern Walachia and Western Moldavia; 40,000 men on the frontiers of Western Moldavia and Servia, and all the garrisons in Dalmatia are reinforced

The writers of letters from Constantinople give strange reasons for their "hopes" and "opinions" that peace will be maintained.—Wittgenstein's army, 50,000 strong, is advancing into Moldavia to put down insurrection, says one. The Russian government sanctioned Strogonoff in instigating the Greeks to rebel, says another. The Grand Duke Constantine, the senate, the clergy, the army and the people, are all for war, says a third; and therefore peace will remain undisturbed. Such is the reasoning at Constantinople.

A late London paper says—Intelligence from Frankfort, Darmstadt, and Bonn state, that the cause of the Greeks is espoused throughout Germany with indescribable enthusiasm. Auxiliary corps are organized in several quarters, in which numerous students from the universities, connected with the most eminent families, have enrolled themselves. Large sums have been subscribed for their equipment. The prince Cornelius, of Hesse Darmstadt, has offered to put himself at their head.

There having been no arrivals this week either from La Guayra or Puerto Cabello, we remain without any further information regarding the expedition of General Morales.

A St. Thomas paper of the 20th ult. has come to hand.

The Danish frigate Diana, captain Krieger, and brig of war St. Jan, captain Lutken, arrived at that island, from Europe, on the 19th.—His Excellency Sir S. F. Whittingham, governor of Dominica, embarked on board the British packet Manchester, which left St. Thomas on the 20th for England. Previous, to his excellency quitting Dominica the inhabitants of that colony presented him with the sum of Two Hundred Guineas, as a mark of their personal regard and attachment to his excellency, for the purpose of purchasing a sword or a piece of plate, or any other ornament which might be most agreeable. His excellency prefered the purchase of a star of the military order of San Ferdinand, which being worn upon the breast would at all times call to his grateful remembrance the inhabitants of Dominica.

By the brig Mattewan, Scribner, 14 days from New York, we received our regular file of the National Advocate to the 14th October.

The American brig of war Enterprize, capt. Kearney, has succeeded in capturing, off Cape Antonio (west point of the island of Cuba) a fleet of piratical vessels consisting of four schooners and one sloop. Besides the vessels captured there was an open boat attached to the same gang, which effected her escape. The prizes have been sent to Charleston, where the crews will be tried. The capture of these freebooters is of the utmost importance to the mercantile world, and will lead to the discovery of their protectors, and by whom fitted out, together with other interesting information

The brig Abeona, Folger had arrived at New York 27 days—and Onslow, Snow, at Boston, 24 days, both from this island.

NEW YORK Oct. 30.

Our Markets.—The price of flour on Saturday in New York was rather on the decline.—We are informed that superfine was offered under 8 dollars without a purchaser offering

At Philadelphia, on the same day, the best flour sold at 7 50. and wheat was offered at 1 50, but no sales effected.

Superfine flour, in Baltimore, on the 27th inst. was from 7 to 8, and wheat from 1 50, to 1 60.

At Boston, flour was sold on Friday at 6 75; corn 70 cents, and rye 68 cents.

On the same day in Albany, wheat brought 14s 6d, and on Saturday morning it was selling briskly at 2 per bushel.

November 1.

By a law of the province of New Brunswick, which has lately been ratified by the king of England, doubloons, of full weight, are to pass current and be received for four pounds each, and the aliquot parts thereof at a proportionate value, and the milled dollars for five shillings and fourpence each, and the aliquot parts of said dollar in the like proportion, and the French five frank pieces for five shillings each.

November 2.

The flour and Wheat Market—As we anticipated, the fever excited by the *speculators*, connected with the rumors put in circulation on the arrival of the Hercules, has begun to subside.—Virginia wheat was yesterday quoted in our market at 11s. 6d. per bushel, and superfine flour at 7 dollars We observe, from the Albany papers, that the former article, which lately brought 2 dolls. readily in that market, had fallen to 10s. We are aware, there will be many sufferers by the imprudent speculations that have taken place in the article of grain; nor is this to be thought extraordinary when the practices, which have been resorted to, in order to raise the price, are taken into consideration. On the arrival of the Hercules, we stated that the rise in the London markets was only *two* shillings a quarter on the price of wheat, as appeared from the London Courier of the 14th September.—We have since observed, that the figure 2 has been altered to 20 in many of our papers both south and east of New-York. Conduct like this, to say the least of it, was certainly not very honorable, and cannot fail, in future, to excite a jealousy in the public mind as to newspaper statements highly injurious to the respectability of the press. We are far from supposing that any of our brother Editors could be guilty of so gross a deception. The imposition must have originated with the unprincipled speculators, who alone profit by its operation, while the innocent and unwary have been rendered the dupes of such barefaced cupidity.

November 3.

Flour! Flour! Flour!—The speculators, and all the "wounded pigeons," were yesterday in a great flutter, at a Liverpool ship, just telegraphed. Every spy glass was in requisition, and 'tis said that a dealer who was in for it to the tune of 10,000 barrels, borrowed one in order to have a better peep at the Euphrates; when, lo, and behold, capt. Reed telegraphed that flour in England had fallen to its old price, and crops were better than expected. The knowing ones, who had sold out, went off to dinner with a pleasant shake of the head, and drank three glasses extra, while those enterprize outstripped their prudence, and who would not "look before they leaped," walked home with long faces, and soliloquised on the eccentricities of commerce.

It is stated in the London Courier of the 20th September, that there was not the most distant prospect of the ports being opened for the admission of foreign grain or flour. It adds, that the crops in Scotland had turned out abundant. This is precisely what we anticipated.

Flour has fluctuated with the weather; extensive sales have been made during the week at 37 and 38s for sweet Philadelphia, and we believe there are no sellers under those rates; 260 barrels Canada flour sold by auction at 39 3 a 40.

The Master of the drogging sloop Groot Quartier, *Sanches Andreas*, who it will be recollected, was beat in a most barbarous manner by the crew of the Spanish privateer Centella, died at Little Curaçao on Wednesday evening. His death is stated to have be caused by the numerous wounds and bruises he received on that occasion.

For the Curaçao Courant.

After the sublimely classical finale, with which "the Native of Curaçao" made his exit last Saturday, I should deem it repugnant to my sentiments of propriety to disturb his "pleasing avocations," and unnecessary to obtrude myself once more on public notice, but that certain insinuations have been so artfully thrown out by that writer against my qualifications and motives for argumentation, that I would, by my silence, give them unmerited importance.

In the first place, my essay is considered as "rather a specimen of elegant composition, ('I owe you one, good Sir!') than what it was *expected* to be, a refutation" of the arguments, (I presume the author meant) "of the Native of Curaçao." Now it must appear singular that, without my having before appeared before the public, I should have disappointed expectations, which, of course, could never have been raised. But our good author, determined to view every participation in his assumed glory of writing for the public, as an unchastened encroachment on his exclusive rights, may well be pardoned for not having observed, that my remarks were never intended as a refutation. I expressly stated their object to be, merely to present the facts asserted by that writer in a connected point of view, different from that in which he had placed them, and not calculated, as his appeared to be, to mislead the excited passions of the public.

Not content, however, with this, he, in the second place, artfully insinuates incompetency of "strangers" to argue on the subject. Now, altho' I am free to confess my not being "native here," I cannot therefore admit the conclusion attempted to be drawn, to be just. The extent of the place is neither so great, nor the character of its inhabitants so mysterious, but that a few months residence may qualify any ordinary observer to judge of their sources of prosperity or adversity. On this subject, however, I do not mean to say more than I have already done. The question, whether the emigration has been beneficial or not to this colony, will be decided by every individual, according as it may affect his own interests, and public discussion will have little influence towards a conviction to either side of the argument. Before quitting this point of may subject, I feel myself compelled, by the great importance and favor which my opponent would attack to himself on the score of his nativity in this place, to observe, that altho' I can not lay claim to this title, which acknowledgment I candidly make, without being in any wise forced thereto, I am not the less interested in its welfare. Indeed I should do injustice to my assumed title, to the feelings of paternal pride, and to the emotions of gratitude which will ever inspire my heart towards its hospitable inhabitants, truly styled "the friends of the stranger," as well as to my sentiments of respect for their uniform character of industrious probity, did I not sympathise in their joys and griefs; and did I not cherish the fondest remembrance of individual worth and kindness, which it has been my happiness to encounter.

I have said enough, and now I would willingly conclude; yet as my wily opponent has taken peculiar umbrage at the failacy and "*unnatural* speculations" of my logic, I presume him to be fully qualified to answer the following questions, and I trust the extreme self complacency, with which he has happily armed himself, will render him invulnerable to any implied petulance on my part.

By what subtlety of his logic then, I ask, does a knowledge of "the localities of a place," in other words, of the situation of a house on the Waterside, or the distance from town to St Joris for instance, bear upon the subject which has been treated of. Or, secondly, can an impartial statement of facts, in favor, as far as it goes, of a body of men, who are lowering under the sternest frowns of fortune, be considered as "counting favor," an expression which might with more justice be applied to his attempt, who so desperately espouses a cause that needs only the regular progression of events, the natural developement of cause and effect to its most fortunate consummation. And, lastly, by what alchemy of reasoning, or in what alembic of sophistry can the writer of two or three columns in a newspaper prove his claim to a similitude with an ancient hero, whose parallel cannot, with perhaps a solitary exception, be furnished by the whole range of modern history--"Tell it not in Gath," &c.--To conclude--
"Greatness with Timon dwells in such a draught
"As brings all Broddignag before your thought."

THE FRIEND OF MAN.

November 27th, 1821.

From the Caracas Gazette of November 15.

ADDRESS OF GEN. BOLIVAR ON TAKING THE OATH AS PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA.

On the oath being administered, H. E. with a tone of voice which manifestly betrayed the vehement emotions of his heart, delivered the following address, teeming with dignity and eloquence, and expressive at once of the most admirable traits of valor in an illustrious chieftain, and the most beautiful characteristics of mild virtues in a peaceful citizen.

SIR--The sacred oath which has been just now administered to me as president of Columbia, is a band of conscience which closes the links of my duty towards the law and my country. Nothing but a profound regard for the sovereign will, could compell me to submit to the formidable weight of the supreme magistracy The gratitude I owe to the Representatives of the people imposes upon me, besides the pleasing duty of persevering in my labors to defend, with my properties, my blood and even my honor, this Constitution, which encircles the rights of two sister countries, united together by freedom, happiness and glory. The Constitution of Columbia will, at the side of the independence, be the hallowed shrine whereupon I will offer the incense of sacrifices. For her I will march to the extremities of Columbia to rend assunder the chains of the children of the equator, to bind them to Columbia, after making them free.

I hope, that I will be authorized to unite by the ties of beneficence, the people whom nature and heaven have given us for brethren; this work of your wisdom and my zeal being completed, peace will alone be wanting to pour every blessing on Columbia, happiness, ease, glory, all. It is then, Sir, that I will warmly crave you, not to close your ears to the clamor of my conscience and of my dignity, which tells me aloud to be but a citizen. I feel the necessity of resigning the first station of the Republic to one, whom the people may single out as the chief of its heart. I am the son of war, the man whom battles have elevated to the magistracy. Fortune has backed me in this rank: victory confirmed it. But this title is not the gift of justice and of the national will and pleasure. The sword which has ruled over Columbia is not the scale of Astræa; it is rather a scourge of the Genius of Evil, which heaven sometimes sends down on earth as a plague to tyrants and a check to the people. This sword is unavailing in the day of peace, which must be the last one of my power; because I have sworn this to myself; because I have promised it to Columbia; and because there can be no Republic where the people is not sure of the exercise of their own faculties. A man like myself, to a popular government is a dangerous citizen: and immediate subject of fear to the national sovereignty. I wish to be a citizen, to be free myself, and in order for all to be so, I prefer the title of citizen to that of liberator, because the latter is the offspring of warfare, the former of the laws. Give me back in exchange, Sir, for all my titles, that *of a good citizen.*

JAMAICA.

Falmouth Oct 27.--On Friday a special Slave Court was held at the Court-House in this town, before the Hon. William Fairclough, assisted by James Cunningham, Henry Gordon, William Miller, and George Ogilvy, Esqrs.

Tommy, *alias* Tom Brown, and Hamlet, were indicted as principals in the wilful murder of Mr. Henry Edwards, their late overseer, on Linton-Park estate, in this parish, on Thursday night, the 30th August last, by inflicting several wounds on his head, of which wounds he lingered until Saturday the 1st September, when he expired; and Sparks and Cuffee, the first and second drivers, belonging to said estate, were indicted as accessaries before the fact.

Murphy, a principal in the murder, was admitted king's evidence. He stated that Sparks had formerly been head cooper on Linton-Park estate, but was made head driver by the late Mr. Edwards; that, owing to the early hour at which the negroes were turned out in the morning, many were not present when the overseer went to the field--that Sparks in consequence ran away, and was concealed in Cuffee's house --that one day when witness was in Cuffee's house, Sparks gave him half a dollar, and Cuffee gave him six bits, to kill Mr. Edwards, which witness refused to do unless they gave him help, when they desired him to take George or Tommy, one of the prisoners--that Sparks sent George to witness, and told him he must either do the business or return the money -- Witness in consequence laid wait for Mr. Edwards, and was joined the first night by Hamlet and Tom, who were sent by Sparks and Cuffee; they had large stones in their hands. Witness, Tom, and Hamlet, laid wait for six nights, at different times and places, but never had an opportunity of effecting their purpose. The night on which Mr. Edwards was killed, Cuffee came to witness and told him that the overseer was gone to Chester; and Sparks told him that he must do the business good, and he should be the better of four pounds. Witness was placed by Cuffee at the gate leading from Chester to Linton-Park estate, who left him for the purpose of going to take his orders to prevent suspicion. Tom and Hamlet were also with witness; they waited a considerable time, but Mr. Edwards did not appear--they fastened the gate with the chain, so that when Mr. Edwards came up to it he must get off the mule. Witness was half asleep when Mr. Edwards came home, and he attempted twice to open the gate with a supple jack without getting off his mule; witness then went behind him, and struck him a blow on the head with a large stick, and he immediately fell from his mule. Tom struck him next, and afterwards Hamlet. Mr. Edwards never spoke a word after the first blow was given, and they left him for dead. Hamlet proposed returning to finish him at once. Witness declared that he was instigated by Sparks and Cuffee to commit the murder, as they hated Mr. Edwards. Witness never received the four pounds from Sparks--they had not any thing but sticks, sharpened at the edges, and one was a pointed one.

Mr. Wm. Mowat, overseer on Chester estate, sworn. The prisoner Hamlet acknowledged to witness that he was present at the murder of Mr. Edwards, but that he did not strike him Mr. Edwards the night previous to the murder, on his return from Chester, observed some of the negroes make signs to each other as he got near home, and he observed to witness, he hoped they did not intend to trouble him.

George Simpson, a negro belonging to Chester, a Christian, sworn. Witness apprehended Hamlet by desire of Mr. Mowat, and also brought the prisoner down to gaol. On the road he acknowledged that he was present at the murder of Mr. Edwards but did not strike him. That Cuffee and Tommy said, that in a little time they would serve Mr. Mowat the same as Mr. Edwards--that Murphy knocked Mr. Edwards off his mule, and Tommy struck him next--Cuffee's family knew all about the murder, but they had taken swear.

Dr. Vernon sworn. Saw the late Mr. Edwards the next morning after he was attacked; he was not quite dead, but was unable to speak. There were seven wounds about the head, four of them very deep--they were inflicted by different instruments--the slightest of the wounds would have caused death. There were three punctured wounds; one through the nose, and one on the outer side of each eye--does not think these wounds could have been produced by a stick, but by some metallic instrument.

The evidence for the crown being closed,

Mr. Jackson addressed the Jury in behalf of the prisoners.

The indictment was handed up to the Jury, who having retired for a short time, returned their verdict, finding Tommy, *alias* Tom Brown, and Hamlet, *guilty of murder*; and Sparks and Cuffee *guilty of being accessaries before the fact.*

The Bench having deliberated a considerable time, his honour the Custos, who, from his agitation, was evidently very much affected, proceeded to pass sentence on each of the prisoners separately, which was--"That you be taken hence from whence you came, and that on Monday next you be taken to Linton-Park estate, and there, between the hours of ten and twelve, you be hung up by the neck until you are dead, and that your body be afterwards buried in the king's highway."

On Sunday night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, Cuffee effected his escape from goal, being assisted on the outside by a negro slave, who, with a drunken foreigner asleep at the time, alone had the charge of the condemned negroes. It is to be hoped that Cuffee will soon be retaken, as he is a most notorious villain.--Since his condemnation he confessed that, a few years ago, he poisoned Mr. Joseph Linton, formerly the proprietor of Linton-Park estate, and also one of his sons.

At day-light on Monday morning, Tommy, *alias* Tom Brown, Hamlet, and Sparks, were taken from the goal, escorted by the Trelawny leeward troop, who at Chester estate were joined by the grenadier and 1st battalion companies of the Trelawny regiment, and they proceeded to Linton Park, the place ordered for execution. Here the unhappy culprits remained in the cart from eight o'clock until ten minutes to twelve, as no previous preparation had been made for erecting the gallows, and one by one they were launched into eternity.

The Rev. Thomas Alves, curate of this parish, visited the prisoners in goal on Sunday, and likewise attended them at the place of execution. They all confessed their guilt, and acknowledged the justice of their sentence. Hamlet and Sparks appeared to be the most penitent. A short time previous to their being turned off, George, the brother of Tommy, found means to give him a knife, with which he cut his throat, but not so effectually as to prevent the sentence of the law being carried into effect. After hanging the usual time their bodies were cut down, and buried in the highway, near the spot where they committed the murder.

BARBADOS,

October 6.--A barbarous murder, unparalleled in atrocity, was committed at Mount Wilton, on Tuesday night last, on the body of Reynold A. Ellcock, Esq. the owner of that Plantation; and what renders it the more horrible is, that one of the perpetrators, named Jeffry, was a negro in whom his master had placed such confidence, that he allowed him to sleep in the same chamber every night. It appears, however, that this fellow was one of the principal instigators, and had procured, by a promise of reward, one Prince, a ferocious villain, belonging to a Mrs. Rosbotham, to aid him and others in this foul crime. This unfortunate gentleman was attacked by the murderers when in a sound sleep, and upon receiving the first blow of the knife (as we have heard), he leaped from the bed and resisted them for some time; but at length, falling on the floor, probably from the loss of blood, they then knelt on the body of their victim, and in that position accomplished their purpose, and left him a dreadful spectacle, the head having been nearly severed from the body, on many parts of which there were other marks of violence. On the following day, upon interrogating Jeffry, he appeared to be strongly agitated, and at length confessed that he was concerned, as well as James (another of Mr. E's domestics) and Prince. The latter have also acknowledged their guilt; and, with Jeffery, Jack Grig (a watchman), and Ritta, a woman belonging to the estate, who are implicated in this transaction, are now in goal. Such a diabolical instance of murder has never been known in this island; it is therefore to be hoped that the mode of punishing these sanguinary wretches will be in proportion to the heinousness of the offence; and that, too, in as exemplary a manner and with as little delay as possible.